

Appendix N. Chronology of Events in Upper Quinault River Valley

12000 BP	<p>First evidence of natives on the Peninsula; hunters and gathers (McNulty, 1996); Natives' first use of mountainous areas of Olympic National Park (QIN, 1999)</p> <p>Quinault Indian Nation occupation – upper valley utilized primarily for hunting and fishing (Olson, 1936; Lien, 2001); riverine oriented (QIN, 1999); upper reaches were sites of seasonal base camps for fishing (principally Sockeye), hunting and gathering (QIN, 1999)</p>
1855	Quinault River treaty (QIN, 1999)
1878	Watkinson Expedition (Lien, 2001)
1888	Alfred Noyes first documented white settler (Armstrong, 2002, written communication)
1889-1890	<p>Press Expedition (Lien, 2001)</p> <p>Gillman Expedition and first Euro American settlers, subsistence farming and grazing (Wood, 1994; Lien, 2001)</p>
1890	<p>DeFord Party Expedition (Lien, 2001)</p> <p>O'Neil Expedition (Lien, 2001)</p> <p>Quinault Township Company formed; promote area for development (Evans, 1983)</p>
1891	Alfred Higley begins building hotels and to provide services to early settlers and travelers (Jones, 1997)
1891-1900	More than 30 new settlers arrive in upper Quinault valley (Evans, 1983)
1897	<p>Homesteaders occupy bottomlands between lake and confluence (Evans, 1983)</p> <p>Olympic Forest Reserve declared by President Cleveland, unsettled lands north and east of lake (QIN, 1999)</p>
1900s	Homesteaders use selective harvesting, timber with highest value; typical timber harvest activities a) clearcut, broadcast burn for plantable sites, and reforestation (QIN, 1999)

1905	Drastic decline in salmon runs (QIN, 1999) US Forest Service formed and manages reserve as Olympic National Forest (QIN, 1999)
1910	First road connecting Quinault valley to Hoquiam (Armstrong, 2002, written communication)
1910-1911	Theodore Rixon surveys in summer home lots (QIN, 1999)
1914-1918	World War I
1914	State Highway between Quinault Lake, Neilton and Humptulips (QIN, 1999)
1916	First logging, cedar salvage from “Neilton Burn” (QIN, 1999)
1918	Quinault National Fish Hatchery constructed on Falls Creek at Quinault Lake (QIN, 1999)
1920s	Several campgrounds constructed or improved, some in upper valley (Buck, 1924)
Post 1920s	Logging has reduced species, diversity, abundance, and size of riparian areas (QIN, 1999)
1921	Suspension bridge constructed across Quinault River near river kilometer 2.5
1922	Quinault Recreation Area designated (QIN, 1999)
1923	Suspension bridge washed-out (Workman, 1997)
1924	Railroad logging, large-scale commercial logging downstream of lake (QIN, 1999)
1926	Road finished between Lower Quinault Valley and North Shore Area (Armstrong, 2002)
1926-1944	Logging driven by war materials need, lower valley and North Shore road area (Armstrong, 2002)
1926	Lake Quinault Lodge constructed (QIN, 1999)
1927	Low Divide Chalet constructed (Evans, 1983)

1930	Pontoon bridge constructed across Quinault River below the confluence of North and East Forks at river kilometer 18 (Workman, 1997)
1931	Enchanted Valley Chalet constructed (Evans, 1983)
1932	Quinault Research Natural Area designated (QIN, 1999)
1938	Olympic National Park designated and 4,538 acres of private land included (QIN, 1999)
1939-1945	World War II
1940-1950s	NPS land acquisitions terminate harvesting operations along the North Fork (Wagner, 2003, written communication)
1960	Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act; national forests must be managed for many uses; must provide 1) flood and erosion control, 2) grazing land, 3) wildlife habitat, 4) biomass fuel, 5) scientific, educational, wilderness, and recreational uses (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1961	ONP begins land acquisition program and about 1,000 acres were acquired (Gallison, 1962) Bank protection of South Shore Road and quarrying of Meriman Creek Quarry on August 22, 1961; Quarry is most likely cement plant near Pruce Boys Road (Grays Harbor County memo)
1964	Bank protection along Quinault River Road washed-out during flood on February 7 (Jefferson County memo) Wilderness Act; identify candidates and include in the National Wilderness Preservation System (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1965	Channel excavation on October 4 (State of Washington, Hydraulics Project Approval memo)
1950s	Quinault River Bridge constructed downstream of confluence (QIN, 1999)
1950s-1980s	Extensive road construction and logging (QIN, 1999)
1950s-1990s	Logging on NFS lands, broadcast burning leading to removal of both SWD and LWD (QIN, 1999)
1970s-1980s	Last lower valley timber harvest, eastside of Finley Creek down to the river (Armstrong, 2002, written communication)

1972	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1973	Endangered Species Act (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1974	Safe Drinking Water Act (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1974 & 1976	Forest Reserves Management Acts (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1976	Federal Land Policy Management Act (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
	National Forest Management Act (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1977	Clean Water Act (FWPCA of 1972 amended 1977, 1981 & 1987); key requirements 1) minimal water quality standards, and 2) water should be fishable and swimmable (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1978	Endangered American Wilderness Act (Owen and Chiras, 1995)
1984	Colonel Bob Wilderness included in Washington Wilderness Act (QIN, 1999)
1987	Bank protection and culvert installations along South Shore Road on May 1 (Jefferson County memo)
1987	Cottonwood Campground protection with anchored logs September 30 (Olympic National Forest memo)
Post 1990s	NFS lands focused on removal of SWD (QIN, 1999)
1996	South Shore Road protection, riprap, anchored logs and culverts August 1 (Jefferson County Contract Plans)
1999	ONP, about 246 private acres remain (QIN, 1999)